SITE: GE Rome
BREAK: 10.16
OTHER: V. 8

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DAPHNE FIELD OFFICE
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To: Carolyn Thompson, EPA (404-562-8896) **Date:** 10/25/02
Pam Scully, EPA (404-562-8896) **Time:**
Holly Deal, SOL-DOI (404-730-2682) **Fax:**
Trish Hamilton, SOL-DOI (404-730-2682)
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Diane Beeman, FWS (404-679-7081)
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From: Peter Tuttle
FWS, Daphne

Subject: Coosa River PCBs

Pages (including transmittal sheet): 8

Comments:

materials for Monday's conference call

1) excerpts from Solutia's off-site RCRA report (5 p.)
2) AL fish advisories (1 p.)
3) map of Coosa (1 p.)

generated by HEC-RAS. Geographic information system (GIS) software was used to identify the intersection of the ground surface and the computed water surface elevation.

Inconsistencies between the DEMs and the FEMA-based ground elevation data used in the HEC-RAS model required that a different approach be taken for the Snow Creek floodplain maps. These maps were developed using the floodplain width computed by HEC-RAS. CAD and GIS software were used to generate plots of the floodplains based on the computed floodplain width.

4.7.3 Uncertainty Analysis

The Snow Creek and Choccolocco Creek floodplain maps are based on a variety of data, including both field data obtained during this investigation and previous studies. Data used as input to the analysis were verified wherever possible. Map production techniques were chosen so as to minimize the inconsistencies between different data sources. However, the maps are based on various data sources and the modeling includes estimates of both current and historical conditions. Furthermore, data for calibration of flow conditions in Snow Creek were not available. Thus, the floodplain maps should be used for guidance in defining flood plain limits and not taken to show the precise extent of flooding.

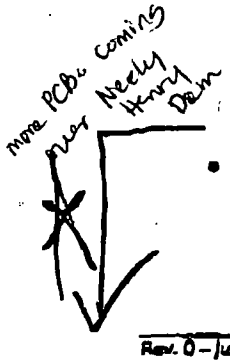
4.8 Conclusions

Based on the results of the surface water sampling, the following conclusions can be made:

- TSS and PCB transport in Snow Creek and Choccolocco Creek are extremely responsive to high-flow events, with a majority of annual transport occurring during relatively few, short-lived, high-flow events. Conversely, Lake Logan Martin exhibits a more tempered relationship between PCB and TSS transport and flow, which is consistent between the three lake sampling locations.

- Choccolocco Creek does not appear to substantially increase the net mass of TSS and particulate-phase PCB transported through Lake Logan Martin. A significant increase in TSS concentration and load occurs between Neely Henry Dam and the Route 20 bridge, upstream of Choccolocco Creek.

- On an annual basis, estimated particulate-phase PCB being transported over Neely Henry Dam exceeds particulate-phase PCB contributed to Lake Logan Martin from Choccolocco Creek under base-flow



conditions. Solids and particulate-phase PCB loads from Snow Creek are negligible compared to solids and particulate-phase PCB loads in Lake Logan Martin, both downstream and upstream of Choccolocco Creek, and contributions from Choccolocco Creek do not appear to result in an increase of loads as measured from upstream and downstream of the creek mouth.

PCB loads from Snow Creek aren't contributing to PCBs in Lake Logan Martin

5.2 Fish Investigation Results

The results of the fish investigation are presented in this section and include the adult bass and catfish sample results, the results of the YOY samples, and a discussion of the data validation conducted on the laboratory results of fish analyses. A comparison of the data collected during this investigation with the results of the 1996 sampling conducted by Bayne (Bayne, 1997b) is also included in this section. The results of the surface sediment samples collected at the seven fish sample locations are discussed in Section 3.12.

5.2.1 Lake Neely Henry and Lake Logan Martin

The results of the individual adult bass and catfish samples for the sampling locations in Lake Neely Henry (Station 30) and Lake Logan Martin (Stations 33, 38, and 39) are presented in Table 5-2. This table includes the sample location, type (fillet or whole body), species collected, length, weight, sex, lipid content, and the results of the PCB and mercury analyses (where applicable). As noted above, the sampling station in the lower reaches of Lake Neely Henry is just upstream of the Neely Henry Dam.

The average concentration of PCBs in adult bass for the three Lake Logan Martin sampling locations ranged from 0.41 mg/kg at Station 39 to 1.1 mg/kg at Station 33. In each case, the average PCB concentration was less than the ADPH advisory level of 2 mg/kg. The results of the adult catfish samples for the three Lake Logan Martin sampling locations were similar, with average PCB concentrations ranging from 0.51 mg/kg at Station 39 to 0.94 mg/kg at Station 33. These average concentrations were also less than the ADPH advisory level of 2 mg/kg.

The results of bass and catfish sampling conducted in Lake Neely Henry also demonstrated that PCBs are present in the fish upstream of Lake Logan Martin. Although, measured PCB concentrations in fish from Lake Neely Henry were below the ADPH advisory level of 2 mg/kg, their consistent presence documents both background levels of PCBs in fish on a regional basis, and the likely transport of PCBs into Lake Logan from upstream sources.

could it be historical? Does it matter?
the release of the substances occurred wholly before 12/11/80
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5.2.2 Choccolocco Creek

The results of the individual adult bass and catfish samples from Choccolocco Creek locations (ADEM 96, New 99, and Station 35) are also presented in Table 5-2. The PCB concentrations measured in the fish from these three locations ranged from a channel catfish with 0.20 mg/kg at Station 35 to a channel catfish with 34 mg/kg at ADEM 96.

Table 4-1

Solutia Inc.
Anniston, Alabama
Off-Site RFI Report

Surface Water Data Summary

Location No.	[illegible] Location	Event Type	Event No.	[illegible] Date	Flow (cfs)	TSS (mg/L)	Particulate Total PCB (mg/kg)	Calculated Particulate Phase Water PCB (ug/L)	TSS Load (kg/day)	Particulate PCB Load (kg/day)	PCB Load (kg/year)	Average Base Flow PCB Load (kg/year)	Average Excluding March 22-23
5	Logan Martin Upstream	Base	1	March 24	8696	26	0.32	0.0083	553,156	0.19	64	17.75	2.26
			4	May 3-4	5466.5	20	0.019	0.00039	267,482	0.0052	1.9		
			5	May 26-27	5801	16	0.022	0.00039	259,688	0.0056	2.0		
			7	September 27-28	4694.5	26	0.028	0.00068	298,619	0.0078	2.9		
			8	January 20		16	0.050	0.00079	0	0.00	0.00		
6	Logan Martin Downstream	Base	1	March 22-23	9166	13	0.67	0.0087	297,887	0.20	73	17.33	3.46
			4	May 3-4	6518	29	0.032	0.00092	462,452	0.015	5.4		
			5	May 26-27	6221	22	0.033	0.00073	334,840	0.011	4.1		
			6	June 14	5926	10	0.045	0.00045	144,863	0.0065	2.4		
			7	September 27-28	4350	22	0.024	0.00053	234,135	0.0056	2.1		
			8	January 20		10	0.080	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
7	Eastaboga Creek	Base	1	March 22-23	37	2.5			226				
			4	May 3-4	18.16	30			1,333				
			5	May 26-27	11.46	12			337				
			6	June 14	11.37	13			362				
			7	September 27-28	5.24	20			256				
			8	January 19	67.93	2.5			416				
		High	2	April 1	74.57	25			4,561				
8	Cheaha Creek	Base	1	March 22-23	186.61	2.5			1,141				
			4	May 3-4	87.34	24			5,128				
			5	May 26-27	81.3	2.5			497				
			6	June 14	68.22	2.5			417				
			7	September 27-28	36.54	2.5			223				
			8	January 19	7.6	2.5			46				
		High	2	April 1	259.8	29			18,419				
	Snow Creek			June 21	0.02	66	12	0.77	3.23	0.000038	0.014		
				June 21	1.23	52	0.87	0.045	156.5	0.00014	0.048		

Anniston PCB Site - GE Rome Site
Conference Call - 10/28/02, 10:00 EST

Call Purposes

1) introduce the staff and discuss the status of Anniston PCB and GE Rome Sites (CERCLA and NRDAR)
2) discuss long-term plans for both sites under NRDAR
3) identify determine the issues to be discussed in a follow-up meeting and schedule that meeting

AGENDA

I) Introductions

A) Call participants
B) Review of meeting purposes

II) NRDAR Responsibilities and Status

USFWS

A) General
B) Anniston
C) GE Rome

III) Regulatory Status of Sites

EPA

A) Anniston
B) GE Rome

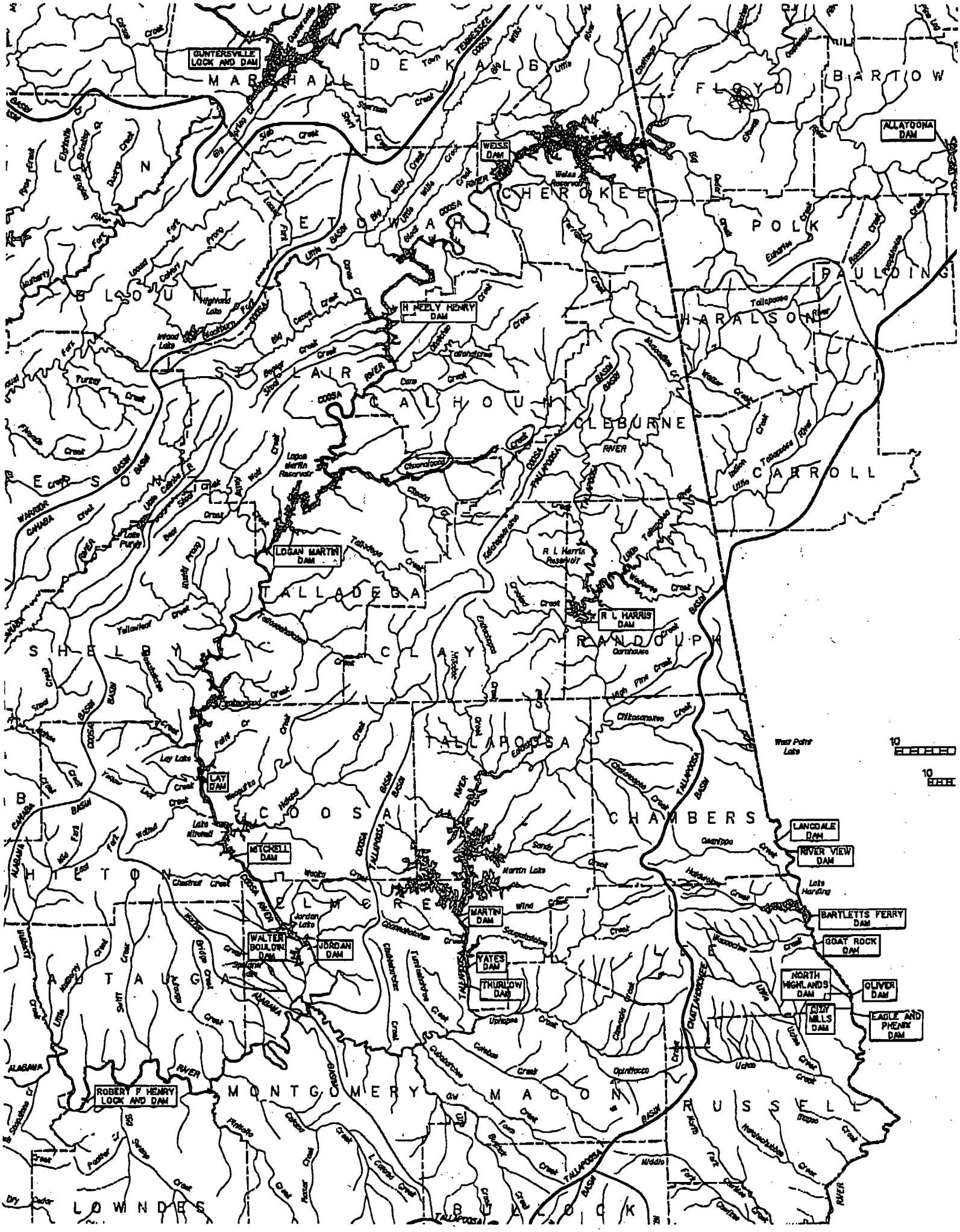
IV) Preliminary discussion of extent of the contamination

A) Affected areas — USFWS
-Overlap of Sites

V) Next Steps - Meeting in November

Alabama Fish Consumption Advisories
April 2002

Water Body	County	Species	Portion	Pollutant	Type Advisory
Bay Minette Creek	Baldwin	Largemouth bass	Entire creek	Mercury[4]	No Consumption[1]
Chickasaw Creek	Mobile	Largemouth bass	Entire creek	Mercury[4]	No Consumption[1]
Choccolocco Creek	Calhoun Talladega	All Species	Entire length of Creek from South of Oxford, downstream to where Choccolocco Creek flows into Logan Martin Lake	PCBs[3]	No Consumption[1]
Cold Creek Swamp	Mobile	All Species	From confluence of Cold Creek with the Mobile River west through the Swamp	Mercury[4]	No Consumption[1]
Coosa River	Cherokee	Catfish over 1 pound	Georgia state line & Weiss Dam	PCBs[3]	Limited Consumption[3]
Coosa River	Calhoun St Clair Talladega	Catfish over 1 pound	Between Neely Henry Dam & Riverside, AL	PCBs[3]	Limited Consumption[2]
Coosa River	St. Clair Talladega	Striped bass, catfish over 1 pound, Crappie	Between Riverside and Vincent, including the Logan Martin Reservoir	PCBs[3]	No Consumption[1]
Coosa River	St. Clair Shelby Talladega	Spotted or striped bass, Catfish over 1 pound, Crappie	Between Logan Martin Dam & the railroad tracks crossing the Coosa River near Vincent, AL	PCBs[3]	No Consumption[1]
Coosa River	Chilton Coosa Shelby St Clair Talladega	Striped bass, Crappie, Blue Catfish, Spotted bass	Between Logan Martin Dam & Lay Dam	PCBs[3]	No Consumption[1]
Coosa River	St. Clair	Spotted bass	In upper Lay Reservoir approximately two miles downstream of Logan Martin Dam and one half mile downstream from the Kelly Creek - Coosa River confluence in the vicinity of Ratcliff/Elliot Island	PCBs[3]	Limited Consumption[2]
Coosa River	Etowah	Channel catfish	In the Croft Ferry area of Neely Henry Reservoir (Alabama Power Reservoir Mile 54)	PCBs[3]	No Consumption[1]
Escatawpa River	Mobile	Largemouth Bass Spotted Bass	Entire River	Mercury	No Consumption
Fish River	Baldwin	Largemouth bass	Entire river	Mercury[4]	No Consumption[1]
Fowl River	Mobile	Largemouth bass	Entire river	Mercury[4]	No Consumption[1]
Gulf Coast	Baldwin Mobile	King Mackerel over 39 inches	Entire coast	Mercury[4]	No Consumption[1]
Gulf Coast	Baldwin Mobile	King Mackerel under 39 inches	Entire coast	Mercury[4]	Limited Consumption[2]
Huntsville Spring Branch & Indian Creek	Madison	Small mouth buffalo, Bigmouth buffalo	From Redstone Arsenal to the Tennessee River	DDT[3]	No Consumption[1]
Mobile River	Mobile	Largemouth bass	At and South of the Confluence of Cold Creek	Mercury[4]	Limited Consumption[2]
Styx River	Baldwin	Largemouth Bass	Entire River	Mercury	No Consumption
Styx River	Baldwin	Channel Catfish	Entire River	Mercury	Limited Consumption
Tensaw River	Baldwin	Largemouth Bass	Entire river	Mercury	Limited Consumption
Three Mile Creek	Mobile	Atlantic croaker	Downstream of railroad trestle down to one mile upstream of confluence with Mobile River	Chlordane[3]	No Consumption[1]
Three Mile Creek	Mobile	Striped bass, Speckled trout	Downstream of railroad trestle down to one mile upstream of confluence with Mobile River	Chlordane[3]	Limited Consumption[2]
Tombigbee River	Washington	Largemouth bass, Channel catfish	Ohn Basin at River mile 60.5	Mercury[4] DDT[3]	No Consumption[1]


GUNTERSVILLE LOCK AND DAM
WEISS DAM
ALLATOONA DAM
H NEELY HENRY DAM
LOGAN MARTIN DAM
R L HARRIS DAM
LAY DAM
MITCHELL DAM
WALTER BOULDIN DAM
JORDAN DAM
MARTIN DAM
YATES DAM
THURLOW DAM
LANCOALE DAM
RIVER VIEW DAM
BARTLETTS FERRY DAM
GOAT ROCK DAM
NORTH HIGHLANDS DAM
OLIVER DAM
JIM WILLS DAM
EAGLE AND PHENIX DAM
ROBERT F HENRY LOCK AND DAM
MARSHALL
DE KALB
FLOYD
BARTOW
CHEROKEE
POLK
PAULDING
HARALSON
BLOUNT
ETOWAH
CALHOUN
CLEBURNE
CARROLL
RANDOLPH
TALLADEGA
SHELBY
CLAY
TALLAPOOSA
COOSA
CHAMBERS
HILTON HEAD
ELMORE
AUTAUGA
MONTGOMERY
MACON
RUSSELL
LOWNDES
BULLOCK
West Point Lake
Lake Harding
Martin Lake
Lake Mitchell
Jordan Lake
Logan Martin Reservoir
R L Harris Reservoir
Weiss Reservoir
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